



**Interpretation of some problems on uzbek translation of some idioms with the example of the word water (Suv so'zi qatnashgan ba'zi idiomalarning o'zbekcha tarjimasida uchraydigan ayrim muammolar talqini va izohi)**

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**Abstract:** For English learners, sometimes they find it difficult to translate idioms into exactly their own language. Especially this requires a lot of effort and more research for researchers who are constantly engaged in translation work. This article highlights some of the research work done on idioms in which words of water participated, with gone on to help those difficulties. Illuminated and commented bills using examples to add clarifications mentioned. The following idioms always require translation, taking into account the presented situation, and first of all it is necessary to make sure that this combination is an idiom and then go to the analysis. Our article, which is presented, is made in the desire of these problems.

**Key words:** translation of phraseological units, stylistic function, stylistic colouring, equivalent application, fusion, idioms, phrasal words, linguistics.

**Аннотатсия:** Для изучающих английский язык иногда возникают трудности с переводом идиом именно на их язык. В частности, это создает значительные трудности для исследователей, которые постоянно занимаются переводческой



работой, а также требуют дополнительных исследований. В этой статье освещаются исследования идиом, в которых участвуют слова вода вто время как некоторые исследования проводятся, чтобы помочь с этими проблемами. Чтобы внести ясность, примеры освещаются, а сноски цитируются. Приведенные ниже идиомы всегда требуют перевода с учетом представленной ситуации и, прежде всего, необходимо убедиться, что это сочетание является идиомой, а затем перейти к анализу. Наша статья будет посвящена этим проблемам.

**Ключевые слова:** перевод фразеологических единиц, стилистическая функция, стилистическая окраска, эквивалентное применение, слияние, идиомы, фразовые слова, лингвистика.

**Annotatsiya:** Ingliz tilini o'rganuvchilar uchun ba'zida idiomalarni tarjimasini aynan o'zlarining tiliga tarjima qilishda qiyinchiliklarga uchraydilar. Ayniqsa, bu tarjimonlik ishi bilan doimiy shug'ullanib kelayotgan tadqiqotchilar uchun anchagina mushkulliklar va ko'proq izlanishlarni ham talab qiladi. Ushbu maqola shu qiyinchiliklarga yordam berish uchun ba'zi bir izlanishlar olib borgan holda, suv so'zi qatnashgan idiomalar ustida olib borilgan izlanishlar yoritilgan. Aniqliklar kiritish uchun misollar yordamida yoritilgan va izohlar bilsn keltirib o'tilgan. Quyidagi idiomalar har doim ham keltirilgan vaziyatni hisobga olgan holda tarjimini talab qiladi va avvalambor ushbu birikma idioma ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilib so'ngra tahlilga o'tish lozim. Keltirilgan maqolamiz ushbu muammolar ustida amalga oshiriladi.

**Kalit so'zlari:** frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilish, hayvon nomlari ishtirok etgan frazeologik birliklar, uslubiy funktsiya, uslubiy rang berish, ekvivalent dastu



Most of the phraseological units were mastered from English and other languages artistic literature, while some phraseological units retained their original foreign language form. Borrowing is one of the main sources of replenishment of the English phraseology. Debts from English literature are especially numerous. It is mastered separately from the literature of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and other languages. "The etymological aspect of the study of phraseological units in many ways helps to understand the culture and life of peoples in which he or she has mastered this phraseological phrase" For those who are studying English as a foreign language, it is difficult to master this layer of language, but after mastering phraseological unit.

It is known that phraseological units are a language that makes up the dictionary wealth of each language unit and they will be available in ready-to-speech as a unit of language. They also took into account their semantic characteristics, like other language units in the case such as synonymy, antonymia, homonymy, paronymia and polysemia three to events. Phraseological polysemia means the phraseological unit itself and it is understood that it has more lexical meanings. Free, similar in shape meanings from the garden and phraseological unit to a point combined, it cannot be regarded as polysemy. Because these are all different phenomena: free a link is a unit of speech, a phraseological unit is a unit of language. For example, take the car dry at dodging or grasp straws are used in drawing up a free combination speech, however straws phraseological units at dodging or grasp dry cart are also available in grammar. From the first, the correct meaning, and from the second, the portable meaning (from the " odd to speak to an excess degree about a work or thing that cannot be done " or " no something to hope or help in a difficult situation when there is no way out do and seek") is understood. It is not a language unit of meanings, but two each polysemy does not occur because it means different language phenomena. Above is the attitude (equivalent to The Shape of the phraseological unit with a free link accident) referred to as survivability. If the lexical meaning of the phraseological unit is more than one, then in the same lexemes as it is



done, the main meaning and harvest are determined by the meaning. For example, to insert a jar phraseological unit "broadcast through the mouthpiece" (this has become an old meaning), means "distribute messages to more than necessary level". Also, English-language to make a getaway phraseological unit "committing a crime and "escape from a boring political system" means. The first-the main meaning, the second - the derivative from which it grew. The development of the lexical meaning is also characteristic of phraseological units it is an event. In the present-day Uzbek and English phraseological units, the lexical meaning is mainly developed as a result of the transfer by metaphor. For example, to cheer up the phraseological unit is due to the fact that in the original something to be consumed more often in the dish "get burned" it means This phraseological unit then goes from food to something else, it was also used to look at people, as a result of such a transfer it not coinciding with the nature of the phraseological unit, "the feeling of dislike awakened" meaning is formed. Or English-language to walk all over somebody phraseological there is a similar look in the unit walk. I'm not about to let them walk all over me. 2) but every day is the same repeating the thing touched her heart. We expected Williams to walk all over her. A phraseological unit as a result of the development of a specific meaning the amount of meaning varies. Second phraseological on the basis of one phraseological meaning the birth of meaning leads to two different phenomena - polysemy or homonymy. Homonymy, born with the development of a phraseological meaning, is very small.

### 1. Be in deep water- be in the trouble

ex: After such difficulties happened in his life, George was in deep water. Agar bu so'zning ibora ekanligiga ahamiyat berilmaganda edi, u chuqur suvda bo'lmoq deb tarjima qilingan bo'lardi. Lekin, frazeologik nuqtai nazardan esa bu ibora qiyinchilikda bo'lmoq degan ma'noni beradi.

### 2. Be like a fish out of water- to feel uncomfortable in a situation.



ex: Since her son got a bad mark at school, Sam's father was like a fish out of water.

Agar bu so'zning ibora ekanligiga ahamiyat berilmaganda edi, u o'zini baliqdek suv ichida tarjima qilingan bo'lardi. Lekin, frazeologik nuqtai nazardan esa bu ibora o'zini noqulay his qilmoq degan ma'noni beradi.

### **3. Blood is thicker than water-family relations are more important than anything else.**

ex: Bob and Tom always argue but they forgive each other every time. Blood is thicker than water.

Agar bu so'zning ibora ekanligiga ahamiyat berilmaganda edi, u suvdan ko'ra qon quyuqroq degan tarjima qilingan bo'lardi. Lekin, frazeologik nuqtai nazardan esa bu ibora oila rishtalari hamma narsadan qalinroq degan ma'noni beradijoy.

### **4. Be in hot water-be in a trouble**

ex: I was in hot water when my mom saw my bad mark at school.

Agar bu so'zning ibora ekanligiga ahamiyat berilmaganda edi, u chuqur suvda bo'lmoq deb tarjima qilingan bo'lardi. Lekin, frazeologik nuqtai nazardan esa bu ibora qiyinchilikda bo'lmoq degan ma'noni beradi.

### **5. Come hell or high water- Said when you are determined to**

do something despite difficulties.

ex: I'll finish my report by midnight, come hell or high water!

### **6. Dip your toe in the water- (Also dip a toe in the water) said**

when you start something carefully because you are not sure whether it will work or not.



ex: I am doing some volunteer work at the new school to try and dip my toe in the water of working in the education field.

**7. Get into deep water-** To be in trouble.

He got into deep water when he joined that gang.

**8. Keep your head above water-** be just able to make enough money

to survive. ex: After his financial problems, he can

hardly keep his head above water.

**9. Like water off a duck's back-** Without any effect.

ex: He has always been criticized for many things, but he didn't care. It

would be like water off a duck's back.

**10. Make somebody's mouth water-** When the smell or sight of food

is extremely good it makes your mouth water.

ex: The smell of that roast chicken is making my mouth water.

**11. Not hold water-** Said when an explanation, a reason

or an argument is not sound, strong or logical.

ex: Her reasons just didn't hold water.

**12. Of the first water-** Of the best.

ex: She is of the first water, a fine lady indeed.

**13. Take to something like a duck to water-** To have a natural ability to do

something.



ex: She took to motherhood like a duck to water.

**14. above water**(idiomatic)- Out of difficulty, especially financial.

**15. hold one's water**-(idiomatic) To be patient; to control

one's impulses.

ex: Hold your water, I'll get to you in a minute.

**16. hold water**- (idiomatic) To withstand scrutiny or criticism; to be valid

ex: "Young man," he said, "upon this point I can only say that your story

is grossly improbable. It won't holdwater."

**17. hot water**- (idiomatic, figuratively) fiercecriticism Used other than as an idiom: see the hot water

ex: Both students are in hot water from fighting.

The government's new proposal has landed them in hot water.

**18. water under the bridge** -If something difficult or unpleasant

took place in the past but is no longer important, it is referred to as

water under the bridge.

ex: They had a serious disagreement in the past, but that's water under the

bridge today. water under the bridge

**19. watered-down**- (idiomatic) weakened or simplified

diluted; containing extra water

ec: Nobody likes watered-down scotch.

**20. of the first water**- Something that is of the first water



is of the finest or most exceptional quality (like being compared to a diamond).

ex: The violinist gave a performance that was of the first water.

**21. oil and water-** (idiomatic) Two things which are incapable of mixing or coexisting harmoniously with each other.

**ex:** Cats and dogs are always oil and water in the cartoons.

### Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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